Judge Refuses to Hear Expert Testimony on Tylenol Link to Autism, ADHD

Why it's a big deal: Judge Rules Acetaminophen Manufacturers do not have to "Defend Science" to show that prenatal exposure to acetaminophen can lead to autism and ADHD, a federal judge ruled this week.

By Suzanne Burdick, Ph.D.

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The 440 lawsuits brought against Tylenol and generic acetaminophen manufacturers in the federal multidistrict litigation (MDL) "autism syndrome" to show that prenatal exposure to the medication can lead to autism spectrum disorder (ASD), a federal judge ruled this week.

Attorneys representing plaintiffs in the MDL, In re: Tylenol (Acetaminophen) Marketing, Sales Practices and Products Liability Litigation, allege that children developed ASD and ADHD as a result of the mothers taking acetaminophen during the pregnancy.

U.S. District Judge Jeremy Case in the Southern District of New York, who is presiding over the claims, on her 148-page opinion wrote that, in the absence of admissible evidence, the District Court will not hear the plaintiff's expert testimony.

The ruling "effectively ends" the consolidation of lawsuits, Bloomberg reported. Case's ruling is not a dismissal of the MDL, but it will be difficult for the cases to move forward, but they did not expect the ruling in their publication deadline.

The lawsuits allege retailers, including Walmart, CVS, Walgreens and others, falsely advertised products that contain acetaminophen as safe to use during a pregnant women and did not warn them about the risks posed to fetal development.

Johnson & Johnson's former consumer health unit, now a separate company called Kenvue, Inc., is not named in the lawsuits because it did not sell Tylenol after the company spun off its consumer health division in August 2023.

The judge has ignored a mountain of evidence in order to gratefully to Johnson & Johnson by denying the plaintiff's expert testimony from being put forward. This essentially denies justice to the many families with ASD children and is a slap in the face to the medical community and to science in general."

Meanwhile, William Parker, Ph.D. — who for the last 15 years has researched acetaminophen risks — said the judge's ruling was "great" because "it gets us to trial." Parker is a professor of medicine at the University of Utah and testified in MDL #3043 as an anti-Tylenol acetaminophen user in the population most at-risk, and 23 million female reproductive age.

Pregnancy lawsuits could be next for Kenvue

Parker said that it is a "scientific fact" that many autism cases are induced by acetaminophen — but that this recently happens since the baby is born, not while in utero. He told The Defender:

> "It would be horrible if this lawsuit moved forward because it could convince everyone that the induction of autism mostly happens during pregnancy. It's not. It's after birth. It's the vaccines and the Tylenol continued use of the drug in the pediatric — especially newborn to population, which would be catastrophic."

Parker is a visiting scholar in the psychology and neuroscience department at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, and the CEO of MFTwin, a nonprofit that studies environmental exposures at the prenatal/neonatal stages in the developing brain.

He previously was a researcher at Duke University for 21 years and has published more than 140 peer-reviewed articles.

Newborns, young kids most at risk

Based on Parker's review of the science on acetaminophen and health risks, he told The Defender in early 2024 that "during pregnancy compared to when the embryo and baby is born."

"When you cut the umbilical cord, everything changes because you no longer have the mother's liver there to protect the fetus. The bottom line is that the baby — especially freshly born babies, neonates, we call them — are not wired to process pharmaceuticals."

Parker said the judge's ruling did not surprise him because the lawsuits are "extremely controversial in asserting the scientific evidence of prenatal exposure to acetaminophen."

"I think that overall what I would have expected was exactly what the judge decided because, if you read her comments, she's basically saying in her publication that says this is happening during pregnancy."

However, if the lawsuits had been about exposure to acetaminophen after birth, particularly shortly after birth, they would have had a firmer foundation of peer-reviewed studies on which to base their claims, he said.

For example, a 2022 peer-reviewed study found acetaminophen use in infants and children was linked to an increased risk of autism.

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In June, Parker and colleagues published in the peer-reviewed journal Clinical and Experimental Pediatrics a review of studies on acetaminophen and neurodevelopmental disorders. The review "found consistent evidence that there is no safe prenatal level of acetaminophen," leading the conclusion that not only do exposure to acetaminophen during pregnancy "contribute to ASD in susceptible babies and small children."

Parker said the literature regarding a causal link between acetaminophen exposure and ASD is "clear" while the research on the causal link between the drug and ADHD is "more complex." He has focused his efforts on exposing how the drug causes ASD.

When used by adults, the drug is fairly safe under certain circumstances. Parker told The Defender that it can be "very dangerous" for people with liver disease and as a result, you get about two accidental deaths during the course of the summer."

That's a very safe drug by most measures, but of course that applies only in adults," he added.

Plaintiffs, Tylenol should carry a warning

Before rendering her decision, Judge Case earlier this year stated the plaintiffs' burden to prove an example of the acetaminophen-autism connection that should have been provided to exploring motives.

Products that contain the drug include Tylenol, Mapap, Excedrin, Panadol, Evenidin, Grandpa's Murines, Nyquil, Robitussin and some generic and store-brand equivalents.

In April, the lawsuit sent a letter that included some of the existing language on Tylenol labels, including:

> **Tylenol Health:** Some studies show that frequent use of this product during pregnancy may increase your child's risk of autism and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. If you must use this product during pregnancy to treat your pain and/or fever, use the lowest effective dose for the shortest possible time and at the lowest possible frequency.

The lawyers said the defendants could have used this or different language to warn pregnant women about Tylenol autism risks.

Judge cites FDA review

Case in April ruled the U.S. government — particularly FDA regulators — to weigh in and then made a decision that aligned with the FDA's view. The article he wrote that:

> "Because the FDA's notice-response issues mean that it has not found that it is safe for pregnant women and their offspring, the Court invited the United States, including the Food and Drug Administration ("FDA"), to submit its views on the Plaintiffs' Proposed Warning."

Case stated the FDA is weigh in on two questions by July 8, as soon thereafter as possible.

1. Should the Plaintiffs Proposed Warning be added to acetaminophen labels?
2. As of today, does science warrant the conclusion that there is not any causal link between ingesting a mini-dosage of acetaminophen and the risk of ASD or ADHD?

The FDA on July 29 sent a response letter, via Damian Williams, the U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, saying that the government does not take and put together its response. The same day, Case extended the deadline to Sept. 6.

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A week before the deadline, the U.S. Department of Justice wrote in a filing, Case it had consulted with the FDA and the agency would not share its opinion on a potential rule label for Tylenol products.

The letter did, however, include the FDA's most recent review of government studies. A few captions, Case wrote:

> "The Government declined to submit a Statement of Interest but noted in a letter the FDA's independent 2023 review of the scientific literature on the topic [Leyla Sarı Tylenol Tylenol] that the scientific consensus on this topic is as of yet inconclusive and that causation has not been established."

Case went on to cite the FDA's research and regulatory positions stating that prenatal acetaminophen exposure and discuss the FDA's review of the three most recent studies on acetaminophen exposure in children.

> "The three studies reviewed here are limited and do not change FDA's view that Tylenol Acetaminophen Epidemiology Conclusions from its review of the literature — the inconclusive and inconsistent findings of current observational studies do not support a causal relationship and are insufficient to support a change in the recommendations."

Case concluded, "As the FDA's review of these studies have recorded time and again, the literature remains mixed."

It appears to have been beyond the scope of Case's consideration if and to what extent industry influences may have interfered with the FDA's review.

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